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DATE: Thursday, October 11, 2007 **Purge Queries** Printable Copy Create Case

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L2	L1 and 424/450.ccls.	16	L2
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L2: Entry 16 of 16 File: USPT Oct 18, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5356633 A
TITLE: Method of treatment of inflamed tissues

Detailed Description Text (60):
In experiments carried out in support of the present invention, detailed in Example 10, fluorescently labeled PEG-containing and a fluorescently labeled protein (bovine serum albumin) were employed to examine extravasation characteristics in a model of bradykinin-induced inflammation. FIG. 12A and FIG. 13A show plots of the appearance of the fluorescently labeled bovine serum albumin (BSA; FIG. 12A) and liposomes (FIG. 13A) in the vascular (solid triangles) and interstitial regions (solid squares) before and after bradykinin application to the region. Sharp increases in fluorescence attributable to BSA-associated label and to liposome-associated label were observed in the interstitial region just after application of bradykinin, indicating extravasation to the interstitium. Visual assessment of the regions confirmed the accumulation of protein and liposomes in the interstitial region, by the presence of bright fluorescent spots following bradykinin treatment (FIGS. 14C and 14E). Such visually apparent fluorescence was not observed prior to the application of bradykinin to the region.

Detailed Description Text (235):
Albumin (bovine serum; BSA) conjugated to fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) was obtained from Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg. Unconjugated BSA was from Sigma (St. Louis, Mo.). Fluorescently labeled (rhodamine) liposomes were composed of PC/Chol/PEG-DSPE/Rho-PE in molar ratio of 10:5:0.8:0.1. They were prepared as described in Example 4. The liposomes used in these experiments were approximately 80-95 nm in diameter.

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/450

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L2: Entry 15 of 16 File: USPT Dec 20, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5374548 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the attachment of proteins to liposomes using a glycophospholipid anchor

Detailed Description Text (22):
The novel fusions herein optionally are formulated into liposomes or other lipid membrane carriers. This is readily accomplished by mixing a solution of the GPI-linked fusion protein with a preformed liposomal suspension and incubating until the insertion of the fusions into the liposomal bilayer. Alternatively, the fusions are admixed with the aqueous solution used in the preparation of the liposomes. Alternatively, the fusions are formulated into conventional pharmacologically acceptable vehicles as described below for mDAF. Since the fusions bear hydrophobic substituent they can be formulated with pharmacologically acceptable detergents such as Tween 20 or polyethylene glycol (PEG), or with serum albumin. Such liposome fusions are especially useful in the treatment of infectious diseases and cancer therapy. For example, GPI-linked CD4 (CD4/DAF) can be generated by fusing the extracellular domain of CD4 to the GPI signal domain of DAF. The CD4/DAF may be linked to a liposome within which a toxic drug has been packaged, and then used to target the construct to HIV infected cells which express gp120 on their surfaces. Similar GPI fusions to ligands or antibodies can be used to target liposome containing toxic agent to cancer cells having receptors or antigens which specifically bind to the ligands or antibodies.

Current US Original Classification (1):
424/450 .